

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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dispatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.

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VOLUME XXXVII.....No. 253

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLETS
FAMOUS OF RUSSIA DUPTY.
WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street.—
THE JACQUES WIFE.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ENGLISH
OPERA.—SANTANILLA.
WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 25th st.—Perfor-
mance of the new and original—THE CHILL STRAITS.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, 25th st., between 5th and 6th ave.—
ALICE HENRY VILL.
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DREAM OF DUSTY.
ELIOT.
HILTON'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince
and Bowery streets.—THE DEBATES OF NEW YORK.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th ave. and 52d st.—
MILTON'S OPERA.
LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 72 Broadway.—FRENCH
OPERA.—LA FENELLO.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
THE NEW DEBATE OF DUSTY.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broad-
way.—THE NEW DEBATE OF DUSTY.
MR. P. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—
THE NEW DEBATE OF DUSTY.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 55 Broadway.—
THE NEW DEBATE OF DUSTY.
BRANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 25th st., between 5th
and 6th ave.—THE NEW DEBATE OF DUSTY.
TORY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 31 Bowery.—
THE NEW DEBATE OF DUSTY.
STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—BALLAD CON-
CERTS.
PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, between
5th and 6th ave.—THE NEW DEBATE OF DUSTY.
ROSEVILLE ART GALLERY, 35 Fifth avenue.—EX-
HIBITION OF FINE PAINTING.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Third avenue
and Sixty-third street.—Open day and evening.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, October 10, 1871.

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WE UNDERSTAND THAT SOME STARTLING DE-
VELOPMENTS ARE LIKELY TO BE MADE TO-DAY THAT
WILL PRESENT A NEW PHASE OF OUR MUNICIPAL
TROUBLES. THESE DEVELOPMENTS MAY ASTONISH
THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY, AS WELL AS OUR CITI-
ZENS GENERALLY, AND MAY ADD AN IMPORTANT
ITEM TO THE MANY THEY HAVE ALREADY DISCOVERED
IN THE HISTORY OF OFFICIAL RASCALITY.

LET US HELP UNHAPPY CHICAGO. LIKE
GAY AND THOUGHTLESS PARIS, SHE HAS BEEN
SUDDENLY STRICKEN IN THE MIDST OF HER PRIDE
AND MERRY-MAKING. LET US HELP HER.

NEW YORK NEVER LACKS CHARITY. A SISTER
CITY, UTTERLY BLASTED IN THE NOON OF HER
STRENGTH, ASKS AID FOR THE HUNDRED AND FIFTY
THOUSAND PEOPLE BEGGARED IN ONE SHORT DAY,
AND NEW YORK WILL POUR FORTH HER RICHEST
OFFERINGS MOST HEARTILY TO HELP HER.

THE DEVASTATION OF CHICAGO IS ALMOST BE-
YOND COMPARISON. THE PROUD CITY OF THE
PRAIRIES, SO GRAND AND MAGNIFICENT A FEW DAYS
AGO, GLORIOUS IN HER BEAUTY AND HER STRENGTH,
IS LAID IN DUST AND ASHES BY THE WITHERING
BREATH OF THE DESTROYING ANGEL. LET THE CITI-
ZENS OF NEW YORK HEAR HER APPEAL FOR HELP.

COUNCILLOR ANTONIO DE CORREIA BORGES,
THE NEW BRAZILIAN MINISTER, WAS YESTERDAY
PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT BY SECRETARY FISH.
THE USUAL SPEECHES EXPRESSIVE OF THE REGARD
OF EACH GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE FOR THE OTHER
WERE EXCHANGED BETWEEN MR. BORGES AND THE
PRESIDENT, AND THE INTERVIEW TERMINATED. MR.
BORGES WAS FOR TWELVE YEARS BRAZILIAN CHARGE
D'AFFAIRES IN WASHINGTON, WHERE HE IS VERY
POPULAR IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES.

PROGRESSIVE PRINCIPLES RECEIVE LITTLE FAVOR
IN STABLE, CONSERVATIVE RHODE ISLAND. YESTER-
DAY THE PEOPLE OF THAT MINISTRIAL STATE VOTED
UPON THREE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THEIR CON-
STITUTION. FIRST, TO REMOVE THE REAL ESTATE
QUALIFICATION FROM FOREIGN BORN CITIZENS; SE-
COND, TO ABOLISH THE REGISTRY TAX, AND THIRD, TO
PROHIBIT THE APPROPRIATION OF PUBLIC MONEY TO
ACADEMIC SCHOOLS. ALL THESE PROPOSITIONS
FAILED—THE FIRST AND SECOND BEING REJECTED BY
LARGE MAJORITIES, AND THE THIRD, ALTHOUGH IT RE-
CEIVED A MAJORITY OF THE VOTES CAST, LACKED THE
NECESSARY THREE-FIFTHS, AND WAS CONSEQUENTLY
DEFEATED.

THE DEVASTATION OF CHICAGO.—THE CROWDING
OF THE SMOKEING FIRE OF THE
WESTERN.

It is our melancholy office to lay before our
readers this morning the details, as far
as received, of the terrible fire which
has laid waste the fairest portion of the
late beautiful city of Chicago. These
details are painfully suggestive of the
enormous losses of property and of the want
and suffering to which hundreds of thousands
of people, especially the aged and infirm and
helpless women and children, are now exposed
from this dreadful calamity. Since the memor-
able New York fire of December, 1835, we
have had no disaster of the kind in this coun-
try or on this Continent to compare with this
of Chicago in the value of the property con-
sumed, while in the number of families left
homeless and destitute it far surpasses the
burnings of Charleston, Atlanta, Columbia
and Richmond during our late civil war all
summed up together. Dwellings, stores, store-
houses, elevators, hotels, factories, workshops,
banks, insurance, newspaper and telegraph
offices, gas works, water works and shipping—
a lengthy catalogue—are reduced to heaps of
ruins.

The beautiful city, the central depot from
which is distributed to the cities of the Atlan-
tic coast and to the world abroad the aboun-
ding productions of the great West, is deso-
lated, and that late prosperous community of
three hundred thousand souls, possessing
within itself on Sunday evening last sub-
sistence for millions of people, is now in the
condition of a great army, surprised, routed
from its encampment and shorn of its pro-
visions. Relief, then, to Chicago becomes the
first question to her sister cities of the Union,
and in the prompt response of Mayor Hall to
the appeal from the Mayor of Chicago we
know that New York city, as usual in such
cases, will gladly do her duty. Meantime,
the order of the President to General Sheri-
dan to bring in the supplies of the army
within his reach to the relief of the suffering
people of Chicago, though not expressly
authorized in the constitution, will meet the
approval of the sovereign people of the United
States, as a proceeding justified by the spirit
of "the supreme law of the land" in reference
to the "general welfare." We have no doubt
that Chicago, from all sides, including the New
Dominion, will meet with relief for her im-
mediate and more pressing necessities, but we
expect that the city of New York in this mat-
ter will not fail to maintain her position as
the most generous city and as possessing the
most generous community of all the great
cities of the world.

Our great Northwest, in many respects,
providentially, the most favored section of our
supremely favored country, has this last sum-
mer and during the present autumn been ex-
ceedingly unfortunate in its losses from de-
vastating fires. For the last ten days particu-
larly we have hardly had any reports from
the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota,
Nebraska and Iowa, and from the Territory of
Dakota that have not been reports of destruc-
tive fires in the forests and on the prairies. A
recent despatch from St. Paul, Minn., informs
us that from a small beginning somewhere near
the western boundary of the State a fire was
started which spread with frightful rapidity
through the dry grass and combustible pine
forests until it reached the "big woods," one
hundred and fifty miles from the point of start-
ing, whence it went whirling through the
timber fifteen miles to Smith Lake, roaring
and cracking among the trees with a sound
that could be heard for many miles; that fires
are raging fearfully all through McLeod
county; that all the prairie between the "big
woods" and Preston has been burned over,
including the destruction of thousands of tons of
hay, thousands of bushels of wheat and corn,
and farmhouses and buildings of every descrip-
tion to an extent still to be ascertained, and
that these fires are still in progress towards
the Mississippi River, and that nothing but
a drenching rain can stay their ravages.

All this is from Minnesota, and from Wis-
consin we have similar reports. On the 4th
instant, on the west side of Green Bay and
Fox River the flames extended from Meno-
monee to Oshkosh, a distance of twenty miles
in length and thirty in breadth; in short,
fires were raging all around over three thou-
sand square miles of territory, burning hun-
dreds of families in their course out of house
and home, and leaving them destitute in the
midst of a vast scene of desolation. Even
the marshes, dried to the consistency of tin-
der, are burning like pits of cannon coal, and
at Fond du Lac the smoke of the surrounding
fires casts the gloom of twilight over the city
at noonday. At Pensaukee thirty men are
reported as having lost their lives in the
flames.

From Nebraska, October 5, we have the
intelligence that the damages at Fremont from
these fires are very heavy; that at North Bend
the fire has been raging all day, and that at
Bon Homme, in Dakota, there is much loss of
property; that an express messenger saw the
ruins of several houses at Yankton still smoul-
dering; that the stage coach from that
place escaped from the flames in the prairie
only by turning into a ploughed field, and
that many farmers in Southern Dakota had
lost houses, barns, crops, everything, barely
escaping with their lives. From Michigan,
at the same time, we are informed that the
woods on both sides of the Toledo,
Wabash and Western railroad are on fire for
a distance of four or five miles, and that all
things combustible within the swath of the
roaring fire, houses included, are destroyed.
As far east as Oneida county, New York, a
destructive fire (October 7) was raging in the
woods, burning into the parched ground to
the depth of a foot or more.

The primary cause of all these fires (and it
will apply no doubt to Chicago to some ex-
tent) is the withering drought which has pre-
vailed over all the country, from the Rocky
Mountains to the great lakes, since July last.
The grass on the prairies has been prematurely
dried by the sun, the green trees of the forests
have been rendered combustible, and the turf
under them, formed from decayed vegetation,
has been dried into tinder, so that in many
places whole tracts of forest trees, undermined
by fire, have fallen into the surrounding
flames. All these fires, then, have for their
primary cause this year's extraordinary
drought in all the desolated districts. The
immediate causes are sparks and cinders from

railway locomotives, and, as we have hereto-
fore stated, the culpable carelessness of set-
tlers, hunters and emigrants in the important
matter of their outdoor fires. This ruinous
fire in Chicago commenced in a section of the
city largely built up in combustible wooden
houses, made intensely combustible by a long
dry season. Hence, under a driving dry south
wind we can understand the secret of the
rapid progress of the flames, and the destruc-
tion in their course of buildings supposed to be
fireproof.

What, then, are the remedies for these disas-
trous Western fires, with a general drought as
their primary cause? Till we can reach the
drought we have no other remedies than the
careful precautions suggested by these fires
to settlers, hunters, emigrants, and to railway
companies and all concerned; and these pre-
cautions and safeguards should be enforced by
law and by officers authorized for the purpose,
in the Territories by Congress and in the
States by the several State Legislatures, in-
cluding laws for the better protection, in
every way, of cities and towns against the
danger of fire. In the course of time even
these droughts themselves may be conquered.
As our Western people are now going, with the
destruction of their timber, we see, from year
to year, that their annual rainfall is diminish-
ing, and that they are on the high road which,
if followed, even a few years longer, may lead
them into a general calamity of drought,
famine, fire and pestilence, compared with
which even this disastrous Chicago fire will
appear as a bagatelle.

Some heavy calamity or series of chastise-
ments for wrong doing appears to be the price
exact of mankind for every useful lesson
learned. The useful lessons suggested by
these Western fires cannot be learned too
soon. Meantime it becomes the first duty of
the city of New York and its people to assist
in relieving the immediate and pressing dis-
tresses of Chicago; and, with these relieved,
we have no doubt that the enterprising people
of Chicago, rising superior to their heavy mis-
fortunes, will soon rebuild their city, more
beautiful and more secure than it was, and
repair all her losses and redeem all her
obligations.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AND THE CITY
PLUNDERERS.—What Should Be Done.

The reports of the joint investigating com-
mittee of citizens, Aldermen and Supervisors
are published to-day. They place before the
people no new facts. The committee finds
that during the past two years and a half im-
mense sums have been paid by the city gov-
ernment for services that have never been per-
formed and for work that has not been done;
that parties having claims against the city have
been unable to obtain their money until they
had assigned such claims to some friend of the
heads of departments; that the amounts thus
assigned have been increased without the
knowledge of the claimants, and that "frauds
and peculations of the grossest character have
been practiced in several of the departments"
with the knowledge, it is believed, of those
"whose sworn duty it was and is to guard and
protect the public interests." All of which has
long been well known to the citizens of New
York, and might have been found by the
committee to have been going on for twelve
years instead of for two years and a half. The
committee has also made the discovery that
the city has been shamefully plundered under
the pretended expenditures on armories
and drill rooms, and that in the matter of the
Schuyler lumber account a sum of over four
hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars was
paid for lumber worth about forty-eight thou-
sand dollars. In regard to the latter swindle
the special committee having that matter
under investigation report that Mr. Garret L.
Schuyler, the principal of the firm supply-
ing the lumber, asserted that forty-
eight thousand dollars was all the money
received by the firm from the city, although
he evinced an unwillingness to supply any fur-
ther information as to the transactions. The
committee state that the Schuyler bills were
all paid under the head of "Adjusted Claims,"
that they were certified to as correct by Wil-
liam M. Tweed, the Commissioner of Public
Works, and that "a large part, if not the
whole, of the over payment was received by
one Robert Winthrop," who appears to have
been a clerk in the Auditor's Department of
Comptroller Connelly's office, of which de-
partment James Watson was Auditor and
Connelly, Jr., son of the Comptroller, was
Deputy Auditor. A bewildering mass of fig-
ures put together by experts, and which none
but experts can hope to unravel, accompany
the reports, but we do not see that they add
anything to the information previously in pos-
session of the people or that they bring the
city corruption problem one inch nearer a
practical solution than it was before the re-
ports were made.

In one respect, however, these reports may
be of service. They serve to augment the
already ample proof that the Comptroller's
Department has been the hot-bed of all the
rascality from which the city has suffered so
severely, and to render the longer protection
of Richard B. Connelly by those who profess
to be desirous of bringing the guilty to justice
an impossibility. It appears that in the bold
fraud of this Schuyler account the transfer of
the claim was made to a clerk in the bureau
ruled over by Watson and young Connelly,
and that this clerk, Winthrop, must have
received "a large part if not the whole of the
overpayment." Now these particular accounts
were paid under the head of "Adjusted Claims,"
which means a claim that has been disputed
or for the recovery of which an action at law
has been commenced, and that has been
"adjusted" or settled in order to save the
expense of litigation to the city. All such
"adjusted claims" must pass through the
hands of the Comptroller himself. He alone
is authorized by the law to settle them,
and he personally gives an order setting
forth the amount he has allowed and
directing the Auditor of Accounts to draw a
warrant for the same. It is therefore shown
by the Committee's statement that Comptroller
Connelly must himself have fixed the amounts
to be paid on the Schuyler bills, and that if
any such frauds have been perpetrated as the
Committee indicate, the Comptroller must be
responsible for them.

The people will now demand of the Com-
mittee of Seventy that they shall cease all
their newspaper talk and bring to an

account the man who is clearly at the
head and front of all the offenses charged
against the city government. They must no
longer allow themselves to be used as the
tools of adventurers, who desire to turn the
city reform movement to political purposes.
Let the enemies of Mayor Hall, Peter B.
Sweeney and others find their own means of
gratifying their enmity, and let the Young
Democracy, the Greeley republicans and all
other needy organizations work out their
partisan schemes in their own way. The
committee have but one duty to perform—
to expose the frauds that have been com-
mitted on the people of New York
and to bring to justice those who have com-
mitted them. They now know that "adjusted
claims" to the amount of over four hundred
and sixty thousand dollars have been allowed
by Connelly himself on an account for forty-
eight thousand dollars only. They know that
false claims have been made out for hundreds
of thousands of dollars in the name of men
who were doing contract work for the city and
who knew nothing about such claims; that
they were audited in the bureau ruled over by
Watson and young Connelly, allowed by
the Comptroller and paid upon forged
warrants. They know that the fraudulent
vouchers and forged warrants were
stolen and destroyed by Watson, who was
retained in his position up to the time of his
death, and after the Comptroller alleges that
he first knew of the abstraction of the docu-
ments. They know now from the present
report of the committee that the vouchers
upon which the amounts of the "adjusted
claims" of Schuyler & Co. were obtained have
also been purloined from Connelly's office.
They know that young Connelly has gone to
Europe, and that there is now no one left—
Watson being dead—to throw any light upon
these abstracted papers. Do they need
any more proof to convince them that
the real culprits are to be found? We again
ask by what right do they delay proceedings
against Connelly and still claim to be the true
friends and special champions of justice?
In this war against official rascality the citi-
zens are no respecters of persons or of political
parties. They care nothing about Tammany
or anti-Tammany, and they will not
suffer a self-constituted committee to stand in
the way of justice for any ulterior purpose. It
is no excuse to pretend that the Seventy are
using Connelly to detect other offenders, or,
as their journals say, as "State's evi-
dence" against his accomplices. The surest
way to place him in a position to prove his
own innocence in a court of justice, if the
committee decline to do this, if it will
still insist upon beating about the bush,
making technical charges here and there, fill-
ing the newspapers with abuse of the "Ring"
and seeking to amuse the people with daily
promises of "startling disclosures," while it
hob-nobs and plots with the head and front
of all the municipal corruption, then the citi-
zens will conclude that the committee is a use-
less piece of nonsense, and will insist that it
shall step aside and leave the earnest business
of the work of purification and retribution to
other hands.

American Jockey Club.

The racing attractions at Jerome Park
to-day exceed anything of the kind ever offered
in this country. Five races will be run, and
the fields in each will be full. The first is the
Hunter Stakes, for fillies three years old, one
mile and three-quarters. In this race Mr.
Withers, Mr. Morris and Richards have each a
clipper that makes the affair doubtful. Mr.
Withers' filly, however, was the favorite last
night at the Club room at two to one over the
field. The second race is the Desert Stakes,
for two-year-olds, with one hundred and ten
pounds up, the distance one mile. Messrs. Hun-
ter & Travers, F. Morris, B. W. Cameron and
Bowie & Hall have each an entry, and as they
are all good ones, the race will be a capital one.
Hunter & Travers' entry sold in the pools for as
much as all the others. The third race, which
is a dash of three miles, will be a grand one.
In this there will be eight starters, comprising
Mr. Sanford's Preakness, Mr. Thomas' Fireball,
Mr. Swiger's Pilgrim, Mr. Crouse's Chilloothe,
Mr. Coffee's Judge Durell, Mr. Belmont's Finesse,
Mr. McGrath's Susan Ann and Mr. O'Donnell's Haric, and a better
field of horses never started for so long a dis-
tance on the American turf. Mr. Sanford's
Preakness was the favorite at the club room,
Fireball being the second choice and Pilgrim
the third. The fourth race, which is mile
heats, will have five starters, comprising
Abdel-Koree, Hamburg, Niagara, Stockwood
and Lord Byron. This will be a fine race.
Abdel-Koree is the favorite, but he will have
to run even better than he has before to beat
such a field as will be opposed to him to-day.
The great event of the day, however, will be the
hurdle race, which has ten entries—several
more than ever started before in a contest of
like nature on this Continent. The horses that
will start are Duffy, Vesuvius, King John,
Tammany, Astronomer, Pool Seller, Climax,
Gerald, Dick Jackson and Colonel T. Duffy
was a great favorite last night, but it must be
remembered that Tammany beat him in the
steep chase last Saturday, and it is very
likely that he will be beaten again to-day.

THE UPTOWN BRANCH OF THE HERALD office
for the receipt of advertisements has proved
of such great advantage to our advertisers in
the upper part of the city that a larger office,
at No. 1,265 Broadway, nearly opposite the
present location, has been found necessary.
The Branch office will be removed to the new
location in a few days.

THE PUNISHMENT OF Paymaster Hodge fol-
lows swift and heavy upon the discovery of
his crime. The court martial which recently
tried him for embezzling public funds sen-
tenced him to ten years' imprisonment in the
penitentiary and to remain in confinement till
the entire amount of the defalcation shall be
paid. As Major Hodge is wholly unable to
comply with this requirement the latter part
of the sentence is equivalent to imprison-
ment for life. The President took this view
of the case and yesterday approved of that
part of the finding of the court which consigns
Major Hodge to the penitentiary for ten years,
but disapproved of the latter clause, which
requires repayment of the amount embezzled.
The Albany Penitentiary has been designated
as the place of Major Hodge's confinement.

Relief for Chicago.

In another column we comment at length
on the disastrous fire which has made such
havoc with our young, hopeful, aspiring and
confident sister city of the West. Chicago is
in flames. Chicago may be in ruins. In
Europe as in America, in London as in San
Francisco, in Calcutta as in Melbourne, the
news will be received with sorrow. In rapidly
of growth Chicago has been a world's wonder.
Some thirty-five or forty years ago it was an
unknown village on the shores of a Western
lake. But yesterday it was one of the largest,
fairest and most flourishing, not only of the
cities of America, but of the world. Our
Chicago friends were not without good reason
for speaking of their own city as a possible
rival to New York. To-day, if we can judge
from our latest news, not more than "one-
third—if indeed any considerable portion—of
the city has been saved from the destructive and
devastating conflagration. From the time that
Rome was reduced to ashes by the fierce bar-
barians of the North up until the recent effort
of the Commune to destroy Paris there have been
many disastrous fires; but unless reports have
been greatly exaggerated this Chicago fire will
rank with the most disastrous that the world
has ever experienced. It will be sad, indeed,
if Chicago, which sprung up as rapidly as
Jonah's gourd, should perish as quickly. In
this case the mourning Jonahs will be many.

It is not our business, however, to dwell
further on the destruction of our sister city.
Our purpose rather is, taking it for granted
that there has been enormous destruction of
property and that thousands upon thousands
have been rendered by one fell swoop of the
destroying hand not only homeless but pen-
iless, to appeal, on the broad principles of our
common nationality, our common Christianity
and our common humanity, to our fellow citi-
zens and to our millions of readers, in propor-
tion to their ability, to come to the rescue. Now
or never our charity and self-sacrifice must be
tested. We measure this sorrow not by the
fifty or sixty or seventy millions of property
which has been destroyed, not by the thou-
sands upon thousands who have been left
without a home and without a cent, not by the
unknown number of precious lives which have
been lost. We forget none of these, but we
think also of the total destruction of all or
almost all sources of income for some time to
come, and particularly of the countless num-
bers of old and young and middle aged who
cry for bread when there is no bread to give.
It is a sad and sorrowful case. No such case,
in fact, has appealed to the world's sympathy
in many generations. When was such sorrow
so condensed as in the message of the Mayor
of Chicago to the Mayor of St. Louis?—"Send us
food for the suffering. Our city is in ashes;
our water works are burnt."

It is gratifying to find that President Grant
has come so nobly to the rescue. Directly on
hearing of the terrible state of things Secre-
tary Belknap, at the request of the President,
telegraphed to General Sheridan to forward to
the sufferers whatever of provisions and cloth-
ing and other supplies was at his disposal, and
if these were not sufficient to call on the mil-
itary authorities at St. Louis to do the same.
Such promptitude was wise as well as noble on
the part of the President; it was worthy of
General Grant; and he may rest assured that
for this fresh proof of his interest in the wel-
fare of his fellow-citizens the American people
will not prove ungrateful. It is equally grati-
fying to know that from almost all parts of the
Union the reports received leave us in no
doubt that whatever can be done will be done
for the relief of the Chicago sufferers, and
that without delay. Cincinnati has rushed to
the rescue; so has St. Louis; so has San
Francisco; so, of course, have Boston and
Philadelphia. Even the great cities of the
New Dominion are stirred with sympathetic
terror, and Toronto and Quebec and Montreal
are determined to give substantial proof that
national barrier lines are no hindrance to those
feelings which are common to the race and
which after all "make the whole world kin."
The outburst of feeling has been so spontane-
ous, so hearty, so noble, that in spite of
visible degeneracy and unmistakable general
selfishness we feel proud of our common faith
and our common humanity.

We should not have been pleased if New
York city had lagged behind. In spite of all
its faults our city has won its way to a first
place among the great cities of the world
either in past or present times. Our wealth is
second only to that of London. Our enter-
prise is such that we have no superior, if,
indeed, we have any equal. Our liberality is,
when occasion calls for it, grand and up to the
high mark of our great ability. On hundreds
of occasions our liberality has been tested,
and when was it found wanting? In 1835,
when New York suffered from a great fire,
how nobly we came to the relief of our fellow
citizens! When Ireland was threatened with
destruction by a dreadful famine, which of
all the great cities of the world was most
generous? It was New York. And what
shall we say of our own city in con-
nection with the not yet forgotten Avondale
disaster and with the recent sorrows and
privations of the Parisians? In a common
effort to be kind was not New York the first
in the race? It pleases us to know that Mayor
Hall is determined that in this case New York
shall not lose the reputation which it has so
nobly won and which it so deservedly enjoys.
The Mayor's proclamation is all that it should
be. It is timely, it is to the point, it is ex-
haustive. Let things be done as the Mayor
suggests; let our citizens meet and appoint a
general committee; let our corporations, our
traders, our social, political, religious and other
organizations make use of their existing ma-
chinery; let every man and woman, according
to his or her ability, make an effort; let every-
thing be done that can be done in the direc-
tion of duty; let us all pull, and pull
altogether, and the world will have no choice
but admit that in New York, spite of its faults,
there are some noble souls and some kind
hearts—in other words, some righteous persons.
In any case, let us not in liberality be behind.

The Duty of Mayor Hall.

The City Charter assigns to the Mayor the
duty of enforcing the laws and makes him re-
sponsible for the efficient and honest govern-
ment of the city. Unfortunately it ties his
hands in the matter of removals from office—a
restriction insisted upon by the republican
legislators through whose votes it be-
came law. In order to secure the republi-

can heads of departments, whose retention
in office was a part of the bargain, the enjoy-
ment of the full terms of their appoint-
ments. But it leaves him the power of im-
peaching unfaithful or incompetent officers,
and, under his general responsibility, makes
it his duty to exercise that power whenever
he may become convinced that the necessity
for removal has arisen. We now call Mayor
Hall's attention to the developments recently
made in regard to the management of the
Comptroller's department in the Keyser bills,
the Schuyler claims and the abstracted Wat-
son vouchers, and we ask him whether he
does not consider it incumbent upon him,
under his oath of office, to impeach Richard B.
Connelly. Mr. Hall is the chief executive
officer of the city, sworn to faithfully dis-
charge his obligations to the people, and he
cannot properly assign or tacitly transfer his
duties to a committee or any other self-consti-
tuted body of citizens. There may be a
shorter and a sharper method of bringing the
Comptroller to a reckoning; but should there
not be then we hold it to be Mayor Hall's
duty to commence impeachment proceedings
without delay.

Mr. Ashbury and the Queen's Cup.

It is very evident that Mr. Ashbury
will insist on being recognized as
the representative of twelve English
yacht clubs, but for American yacht-
men to acknowledge this claim is out of
the question. It cannot be conceded. The
New York Yacht Club has already given up
every point within the bounds of reason, and
to relinquish more to make the Livonia's race
an easy one would be doing rather too much.
Mr. Ashbury can be received only as the
representative of the Royal Harwich Yacht
Club, of which he is the Commodore. If in
this capacity he desires to sail a series of
twelve races he can be accommodated, and if
he is the winner of a majority of them the
Queen's Cup will be handed over to
him; but to allow him to sail twelve
races, each one on account of a different
English Yacht Club, is simply impossible.
The probabilities are that in a majority of
twelve races we would be successful; but
there is scarcely a possibility of our winning
all. In the event of our losing one Mr. Ash-
bury would, according to his ruling, claim the
cup as belonging to the club he was sailing for
on that day. It will thus be observed that if
the New York Yacht Club yield the point to
him the chances are all in his favor, and that
there is almost an absolute certainty of his
carrying off the prize he so much covets.
American yachtsmen cannot afford to grant
more than they have done. They hold a prize
which was won by one vessel against the whole
English fleet, and while they are compelled
to sail for it again on much less favorable
terms than in 1851 and in 1870 they are
willing to do so; but at the same time they do
not feel disposed to hand the cup over with-
out a struggle wherein the chances on both
sides are equal.

Mr. Ashbury's language regarding the Liv-
onia's performances, as given in the recently
published interview with him, certainly sounds
like business, but we hardly think he will hold
on with bulldog tenacity to all he claims as
fair, just and reasonable. Let us see what
Mr. Ashbury does and does not want. He
wants, first, the six months' notice waived.
This has been granted to the Royal Harwich,
but to no other English yacht clubs. He
wants the New York Yacht Club to select
twelve yachts, and a different one to be named
for each of the twelve races. He does not
want to sail a centre-board yacht. He does
not want to sail over the
New York Yacht Club course, but wants a
course of his own selection. He wants to
sail twelve races, and if victorious in one of
them to be acknowledged the winner of the
Queen's Cup. He wants to have the races
called on days to be named by himself, and on
the shortest possible notice, because he wants
to get back to England, having important busi-
ness there. In fact, he appears to want all he
can get, and a little more, too. Perhaps he does
not expect to have all his wants granted, but
will be willing to take a part if not able
to obtain the whole. If this is the case it is
well; for one thing is certain, that if the
Livonia is to return to England in a few days
if the New York Yacht Club does not agree
to sail the twelve races, as Mr. Ashbury
wishes, she will not, in our opinion, long
remain in American waters.

The threat of Mr. Ashbury to do this or that
if his demands are not complied with is illi-
mited, and not likely to create a favorable
impression. On the contrary, it will make
very many stubborn who might be disposed to
concede more than their right in order to keep
peace in the family and maintain a good feel-
ings. Americans are not fond of threats, from
whatever source they may come, and when
made they are apt to produce an effect con-
trary to the one expected. Those of our people
who are fond of and engage in sporting